

[6th August 1955]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1975 asked by Sri K. Kunhi Mohamed Shafee at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1955, page 577 supra.]

The rules for the distribution of water under the two irrigation systems, namely, Tembaramadakku and Kannankattuppatti, as agreed to by the then Cochin Darbar and confirmed by the Government of Madras in G.O. No. 197, Political, dated 31st March 1915, are as follows:—

(1) Rules to regulate the distribution of water and other matters connected with the management of the Tembaramadakku irrigation system—

A. Water distribution will be carried on throughout the year except from the 1st April to 1st June during which period the distribution will be stopped and the system closed to enable silt clearance and annual repairs to be executed to the anicut, canals, etc., throughout the whole system.

B. From the 1st March to 1st April, when water is not required for general distribution, all public tanks in Chittur and Nallapilli towns will be filled; and all Akampadam eries will also be filled up as far as possible to enable (Varthuvidhai) crops being raised.

C. The shutters of the head sluice of this main canal may be left open even during floods. Care should, however, be taken to see that the sand sluice of the anicut and the surplus sluice below are worked properly according to the nature of the rains and flood in the river.

D. All the vents in the head sluice should be raised to a uniform height, to avoid scour and eddies.

E. The surplus sluices should be kept open according to actual requirements during local rains and floods in the river; but care should be taken that all surplus water over and above the full supply level of the channel is turned off at the surplus sluices and head sluice.

The local officers of the Public Works Department are held responsible for this and for the proper regulation of the water-supply.

F. During local rains and freshes in the river, care should be taken to fill up all eries as far as possible when there is no pressing demand for water for direct irrigation. When there is scarcity of water, however, the supply will be to the lands direct and not to eries.

G. If at any time a field no longer requiring water has water to spare, any officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of the Section Superintendent shall be competent to take the surplus or Akampadam water to such other field or

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fields requiring water as he deems expedient. Land owners are distinctly to understand that surplus water does not belong to them by right but to the Skirar.

H. Water will ordinarily be distributed according to the consecutive numbers of the number posts and this rule shall not be deviated from except under special circumstances, the ground for making the deviation being clearly recorded immediately in writing by the officer ordering the same, which should be checked by the next senior officer.

I. The readings at the anicut should be taken twice daily in Form A and five copies submitted daily by the head works maistri—one to the Assistant Engineer, two to the Irrigation Overseer, one to the Section Superintendent and one to the Tahsildar of Chittur. The Irrigation Overseer will retain one copy for his own use and will forward the other to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation Branch) in whose office a register will be maintained in which the readings are to be entered. The Tahsildar will post his copy in the Taluk office notice board for the information of the public.

J. A register in Form B should be maintained by the section maistry for recording the water distribution and another in Form C for entering details of the eries filled. The Section Superintendent will check the registers once in a week and the Irrigation Overseer once a fortnight and the Assistant Engineer as often as possible.

An extract from the register in Form C should be submitted by the Overseer once in a fortnight to the Assistant Engineer and to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation Branch).

K. It is obligatory on the part of every ryot receiving water for his fields or eries to sign in the books in Forms B and C which will be carried by the maistri invariably for the purpose. When the ryot does not himself sign, he must arrange for his agents or tenants to sign in his place.

As a rule, no water will be given till the books are signed. If after signing the books sufficient water is not given, the ryot should make a complaint in writing with a clear statement of the grounds in support thereof to the Overseer or the Assistant Engineer who should immediately inspect the place personally, do the needful and report the matter to the Chief Engineer. If for any exceptional reason a ryot is given water before he signs and then refuses to sign, the maistri should immediately bring the matter to the notice of the Section Superintendent who will at once inspect the place, attest the entry in the book after satisfying himself that water has been distributed; in such cases, it is competent to any officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of the Overseer to stop the supply of water to the ryot concerned at the next turn as a punishment.

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L. Distribution of water on the turn system is ordinarily not necessary in this irrigation work under normal conditions. When, however, the water in the river falls from 1' 6" to 2' below the crest of the anicut, the turn system should be adopted.

M. When the turn system is adopted, the whole system will be divided into three sections as detailed below :—

1. (a) Section I from the head works up to and inclusive of the Pothadi branch.

Ayacut—

	ACS.
Main canal head to Nellaipilli branch (Cochin).	63
Nellaipilli branch (Cochin) ..	505
Nellaipilli held to Pothadi head in the main canal (Cochin).	56
Pothadi branch (Cochin) ..	596
Pothadi branch (British) ..	133.91
Kilachal branch (British) ..	130.91
Mullanthode (British) ..	178.06
Total ..	1,662.88

(1,220 acres in Cochin and 442.88 acres in British territory).

(b) Section II from Pothadi head up to Mutturinj inclusive of the Chandanapuram, Theyrnvallam Bazaar and Thekkegramam branches.

Ayacut—

	ACS.
Main canal (Cochin) ..	250
Chandanapuram branch (Cochin) ..	222
Theyrnvallam branch (Cochin) ..	75
Bazaar branch (Cochin) ..	563
Bazaar branch (British) ..	6.24
Thekkegramam branch (Cochin) ..	561
Thekkegramam branch (British) ..	7.05
Total ..	1,689.29

of which 13 acres and 29 cents in British territory.

(c) Section III from Mutturangi to the very tail-end inclusive of the Pinnacode branch (British), Polpilli branch (British), Polpilli-Panayur Akampadam channel (British), Cheruvulli branch (British), Panayur branch (British), Vadakkaipadam Akampadam channel (British).

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Ayacut—

	ACS.
Main canal (Cochin)	509
Main canal (British)	55.65
Pinnacode branch (British)	120.71
Polpilli-Panayur Akampadam channel (British).	90.22
Cheruvulli branch (British)	69.11
Panayur branch (British)	142.43
Vadakkapadam-Akampadam channel (British).	39.4
Total ..	1,408.31

(Cochin 509 acres and British 899 acres).

(d) The first section will have full supply for six days and the second and third for seven days each.

N. (i) The distribution in all sections will begin from the upper end of the main branch channels and also field distributaries.

In exceptional cases, however, an Irrigation Overseer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of the Section Superintendent may, at his discretion, deviate from this rule but should invariably report the matter in writing to his higher authorities giving his reasons for making the deviation.

Any person who tampers with the canals or disturbs the distribution of water or removes water surreptitiously shall be liable to prosecution under the Cochin or Indian Penal Code, as the case may be.

(ii) Water will be given direct to high level fields only. Akampadam or low level fields will not have water given them direct, unless such lands have no facility of irrigation by percolation from high level fields.

(iii) Such fields will be flooded to a depth of 3"—5" according to the nature of the soil, condition of the crop and quantity of water available.

(iv) Irrigation officers of and above the rank of Overseer are authorized to reduce or enhance the number of days allotted to the various sections to the extent of two days according to local requirements, condition of crops and water available; but the matter should at once be reported immediately to the Assistant Engineer and the Tahsildar of the taluk with full reasons for the reduction or enhancement.

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O. When the water in the anicut falls to more than 2 feet below the anicut crest, or when it is deemed that water cannot be distributed throughout the system on account of the inadequate supply, the Assistant Engineer, Eastern Division, and the Tahsildar of Chittur will forthwith proceed to the spot, make the necessary enquiries and after joint consultation and inspection make such arrangements and issue such orders as are calculated to make the best use of the water available. A joint report of the action taken should be submitted to the Chief Engineer and the Diwan Peishkar on every such occasion.

P. The number of days specified in rule M *supra* for the various sections under various conditions may be altered if an officer of the Public Works (Irrigation) Department not below the rank of an overseer finds it possible owing to local rains and other causes. It is then left to the discretion of that officer to let water further down the canal; but he should forthwith report the matter to his immediate superior explaining the reasons for his action. The lands should then be irrigated consecutively according to the number of number-posts without in any way affecting the irrigation of lands in the higher reaches.

Q. The above rules shall not be deviated from except with the consent of the local Tahsildar or by the Chief Engineer's orders.

N.B.—The ayacut particulars of this system are given in this schedule appended hereto.

FORM A.

		DAILY WATER READINGS AT							ANICUT.
Month and date.	Time.	Height of water over the crest of anicut in feet and inches.	Height of water below the crest in feet and inches.	Number of sand sluices opened.	Relative positions of sand sluices opened counting from head.	Number of vents of head sluices opened.	Height of vents opened in feet and inches.	Depth of water in main canal.	Remarks. (Here enter the time and depth of water over the crest for any sudden increase of flood in the river.)
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	6 a.m.								
	6 p.m.								

FORM B.

When opened.
(Furnish
translation
here.)

When closed.
(Furnish transla-
tion here.)

- (1) Serial number.
(2) Miles.
(3) Furlongs.

Name of branch
channel or spout
with its local name
written in order of
furlong.

(4)

(6) Month and date.

(6) Time.

(7) Month and date.

(8) Time.

(9) Initials of the chief
ryot under the
spout opened or
of any irrigation
officer.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FILING OF RESERVOIRS (ERIS) IN
SYSTEM, SECTION.

FORM C.

- (1) Serial number.
(2) Month.
(3) Date.
(4) Names of eri-owners.

(5) Number of eris for
each individual in
column (4).

Source of supply
giving reference
to the branch
channel or
position of
spout.

(6)

(7) Number supplied.

(8) Partly or wholly.

(9) Signature of the
owner or any irri-
gation overseer.

(10) Remarks.

Nature of supply.

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(2) Rules to regulate the distribution of water and other matters connected with the Kunnankattupatti system :—

A. Water distribution will be carried on throughout the year except during the closure period, i.e., from the 15th Mākarāma to the 15th Meenam, when silt clearance, annual repairs to the anicut, channels and other masonry works, etc., will be carried out throughout the whole system.

B. During the month prior to the closure period all the akampadam eries will be filled up as far as possible to enable the ryots to raise warthuvithai.

C. Full supply of water will be let into the channel always without fear of its being silted up, but in doing so, care should be taken to so adjust the shutters of the head-sluice and the sand sluices of the anicut as to avoid all possibility of the channel being silted up or bunds breached, according to the nature of the rains and floods in the river.

D. All the vents of the head-sluice are to be opened equally to prevent vortex and scour and they are to be opened to their full extent when there is no overflow over the crest of the anicut.

E. All the surplus sluices will be kept open according to actual requirements in times of local rains and freshes in the river, so as to let off all water over and above the full working level of the channel, and to safeguard the channel banks. The local officers of the Public Works Department will be held personally responsible for the proper regulation of water.

F. During local rains and freshes in the river, care should be taken to fill up all eries as far as possible, when there is no pressing demand for water for direct irrigation. When there is scarcity of water, however, the supply will be made to the lands direct and not to eries.

G. If at any time a field no longer requiring water has water to spare, any officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of the Section Superintendent shall be competent to take the surplus or akampadam water to such other field or fields requiring water as he deems expedient. Land-owners are distinctly to understand that surplus water does not belong to them by right but to the Sirkar.

H. Water will ordinarily be distributed according to the consecutive numbers of the number-posts and this rule shall not be deviated from except under special circumstances, the grounds for making the deviation being clearly recorded immediately in writing by the officer ordering the same, which should be checked by the next senior officer.

I. The readings at the anicut should be taken twice in Form A and five copies submitted daily by the headworks maistri : one to the Assistant Engineer, two to the Irrigation Overseer, one to the Section Superintendent, and one to the Tahsildar of Chittur.

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The Irrigation Overseer will retain one copy for his own use and will forward the other to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation Branch) in whose office a register will be maintained in which the readings are to be entered. The Tahsildar will post his copy in the Taluk office notice board for the information of the public.

J. A register in Form B should be maintained by the section maistri for recording the water distribution and another in Form C for entering details of the eries filled. The Section Superintendent will check the registers once in a week and the Irrigation Overseer once a fortnight and the Assistant Engineer as often as possible.

An extract from the register in Form C should be submitted by the Overseer once in a fortnight to the Assistant Engineer and to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation Branch).

K. It is obligatory on the part of every ryot receiving water for his fields or eries to sign in the books in Forms B and C which will be carried by the maistri invariably for the purpose. When the ryot does not himself sign, he must arrange for his agents or tenants to sign in his place.

As a rule, no water will be given till the books are signed. If, after signing the books, sufficient water is not given, the ryot should make a complaint in writing with a clear statement of the grounds in support thereof to the Overseer or the Assistant Engineer, who should immediately inspect the place personally, do the needful and report the matter to the Chief Engineer. If for any exceptional reason a ryot is given water before he signs and then refuses to sign, the maistri should immediately bring the matter to the notice of the Section Superintendent who will at once inspect the place, attest the entry in the books after satisfying himself that water has been distributed; in such cases it is competent to any officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of the Overseer to stop the supply of water to the ryot concerned at the next turn as a punishment.

L. The whole system will be divided into five sections as described below :—

(a) The first section will be from the headworks up to the 3/1 milestone inclusive of the branches between : ayacut 189 acres.

(b) The second section will be from 3/1 milestone up to 6/6 stone of the main canal inclusive of the branches between : ayacut 600 acres.

(c) The third section will be from 6/0 milestone to 9/0 stone of the main canal inclusive of the branches between : ayacut 875 acres.

(d) The fourth section will be from 9/0 milestone to 15/0 milestone of the main canal inclusive of the branches between : ayacut 732 acres.

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(e) The fifth section will comprise of the remaining portion of the main canal in the Cochin State and the portion in the British.

					ACS.
Ayacut—					
Cochin	...	...	...	...	261
British—					
Thenari village	...	...	...	...	319
Elappilly village	...	...	...	...	128
Total					447
Grand total of ayacut of fifth section					708
Do.	in Cochin	...	...	...	2,657
Do.	in British	...	...	...	447
Total					3,104

M. (i) The distribution in all sections will begin from the upper end of the main branch channels and also field distributaries.

In exceptional cases, however, an Irrigation Overseer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of the Section Superintendent may, at his discretion, deviate from this rule but should invariably report the matter in writing to his higher authorities giving his reasons for making the deviation.

Any person who tampers with the canals or disturbs the distribution of water or removes water surreptitiously shall be liable to prosecution under the Cochin or Indian Penal Code as the case may be.

(ii) Water will be given direct to high level fields only. Akampadam or low level fields will not have water given them direct, unless such lands have no facility of irrigation by percolation from high level fields.

(iii) Such fields will be flooded to a depth of 3"—5" according to the nature of the soil condition of the crop and quantity of water available.

(iv) Irrigation Officers of and above the rank of Overseer are authorized to reduce or enhance the number of days allotted to the various sections to the extent of two days according to local requirements, condition of crops and water available; but the matter should at once be reported immediately to the Assistant Engineer and Tahsildar of the taluk with full reasons for the reduction or enhancement.

N. Water will be distributed throughout the whole ayacut until the water in the river is 1' 6" below the crest of the anicut. But when water falls lower than this, turn system will have to be restored to as detailed below.

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O. Turn system.—When water falls below 1' 6" and 2' 0" below the anicut crest level :—

(i) The whole system will be divided into four sections as shown below :—

(a) *First section.*—Main canal from the headwork up to the 6th milestone inclusive of all branches between—ayacut 789 acres.

(b) *Second section.*—Main canal from the 6th milestone to the 9th milestone inclusive of all the branches between ayacut about 875 acres.

(c) *Third section.*—Main canal from the 9th milestone to the 15th milestone inclusive of all branches between and the bandythode branch and sub-branches—ayacut 732 acres.

(d) *Fourth section.*—From the 15th milestone to the very tail-end of the British territory inclusive of all Cochin and British branches between—

					ACS.
Ayacut—					
Cochin	...	...	...	...	261
British	...	...	...	...	447
				Total	708

(ii) The first section will have four days and the other three sections five days each so that each field will get water for the second time on the 20th day.

(iii) Other rules under M hold good in this case also.

P. When the water in the anicut falls to more than 2' 0" below the anicut crest or when it be deemed that water cannot be distributed throughout the system on account of the inadequate supply, the Assistant Engineer, Eastern Division, and the Tahsildar of Chittur will forthwith proceed to the spot, make the necessary enquiries and after joint consultation and inspection make such arrangements and issue such orders as are calculated to make the best use of the water available. A joint report of the action taken should be submitted to the Chief Engineer and the Diwan Peishkar on every such occasion.

Q. The number of days specified in rule N supra for the various sections under various conditions may be altered if an officer of the Irrigation Public Works Department not below the rank of an Overseer, finds it possible to local rains and other causes. It is then left to the discretion of that officer to let water further down the canal; but he should forthwith report the matter to his immediate superior explaining the reasons for his action. The lands should then be irrigated consecutively according to the number of number posts without in any way affecting the irrigation of lands in the higher reaches.

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R. The above rules are not to be deviated from except with the consent of the local Tahsildar or by the Chief Engineer's orders.

AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY

OF DESAM AMSAM TALUK
TO THE DIWAN OF COCHIN ON BEHALF OF
GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF
COCHIN.

WHEREAS the lands comprising the survey number and sub-division numbers specified in the schedule annexed hereunder owned

_____ by _____ have been registered as entitled to
or held on kanam
tenure

Thembarama
dakku.

irrigation from the Cochin _____ system I hereby agree
Kunnam kattupathi

to pay water-cess at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre in two equal instalments on or before the 15th Thulam and 15th Kumbha of every Malayalam year to the officer authorized by the Dewan Peishkar of Cochin to collect water-cess and obtain receipts therefor in consideration of water undertaken to be supplied to the lands specified in the schedule from the said irrigation system from Edavam to Makaram.

I further agree that, if I make default in the payment of water-cess, my right, title and interest in the lands specified in the schedule shall be liable for the arrears.

I also agree to pay interest at 6 per cent per annum on arrears of water-cess due in case I make default in making payments on the due dates.

SCHEDULE.

Serial number, subdivision number and partly executing the agreement over the land.	Extent.	Nature of the right of the
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Agreeing to this I do hereby set my signature in the presence of the following witnesses this day of

Witnesses { 1.
 { 2.

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[Vide answer to starred question No. 1978 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1955, page 579 supra.]

The Government are taking all measures practicable to increase the production of pepper and improve its quality. Systematic research on pepper was initiated in 1941 in Agricultural Research Station, Taliparamba, and later on in 1952 a research station exclusively for carrying on research work on the various aspects of increasing the yield of pepper per vine was started at Panniyur in North Malabar.

2. The research work carried on so far has given very encouraging and useful results. It has been found that the yield of pepper can be appreciably increased by manuring. The causes for the incidence of "pollu" disease which causes considerable loss in certain years have been found out and suitable remedial and preventive measures have been devised. It has been found that "wilt" which causes the death of a very large number of vines annually can be prevented by avoiding or correcting defective environmental factors. Types of pepper resistant to the incidence of "wilt" have also been located. Attempts to combine the desirable characters dispersed in different types by hybridization have been made and already a large number of hybrid seedlings of selected parental combination have been raised.

3. The possibility of propagating pepper by grafting has been established and this has indicated the possibility of preventing "wilt" by the use of resistant types of pepper as rootstock for the commercially important varieties even under adverse environmental conditions. It has been found that rain aids the fertilization of pepper flowers and that even in the absence of rain at the flowering period, spraying the vine with water will aid the fertilization of flowers which will result in proper yield.

4. It has also been found that the population of the pepper vines can be increased by training the vines to various trees including coconuts and arecanuts and propaganda and demonstration to induce the ryots to plant pepper to all available trees in house compounds as well as to coconut and arecanut trees and the shade trees in coffee and tea plantation have been carried out. In order to increase the extent of lands under pepper cultivation, the Agricultural department has been distributing plant material (rooted and unrooted pepper cuttings) to growers directly from the Taliparamba station as well as from other growers through the agency of the station. In the year 1954 alone, over a lakh of cuttings of pepper have either been distributed to growers directly from the Taliparamba station or through the agency of the station. By conducting surveys, the localities suitable for pepper cultivation have been located and propaganda and demonstration to induce the growers in these localities to grow pepper have been carried out and already people have started growing pepper on the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris, in the Shevroy hills, Anamalai hills, Kodaikanal hills, etc.

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5. The Government of India have reduced the export duty on black pepper from 30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 65 per cwt., whichever is lower to 15 per cent ad valorem in order to encourage more exports. As the main markets for Indian pepper are the U.S.A. and U.K., the Government of India have set up an Export Promotion Council for pepper and cashewnut with its headquarters at Cochin to step up the demand for Indian pepper in these two countries. When the exports of pepper increase as a result of these measures, the cultivators will get a better price for their produce. Harvesting of pepper before they attain full maturity is generally done by growers due to economic stress and the growers have been advised by the Agricultural department to avoid harvesting pepper before it attains full maturity in the interests of better quality as well as for securing a better price for their produce.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1983 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1955, page 584 supra.]

The following measures have been taken by the Government to increase the yield and improve the quality of cashewnut :—

(i) A Cashew Research Station has been established at Ullal near Mangalore in South Kanara district with the financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The programme of work at this station includes items of work like introduction and trial of promising types and varieties both from within the Indian Union and abroad, isolation of economic high-yielding individual trees producing quality nuts, the multiplication of their progeny by vegetative propagation methods so as to ensure the reproduction of parental characters in the progeny and their distribution. Further, cultural and agronomic trials have also been included in the programme such as would help in determining the steps to be taken to improve yield and quality. A supplementary Scheme for the study and control of the pests and diseases of cashew has also been formulated and submitted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for financial assistance. The Council's final reply is awaited.

(ii) A programme for experimental cultivation of cashewnut at the several Agricultural Research Stations has been just now put under way in order to decide upon the regions in which the cashewnut can be cultivated with profit.

(iii) Arrangements have been made to stock cashewnut seeds at the several Agricultural Research Stations so as to make them available within easy reach to persons desirous of growing this nut crop.

(iv) A prize competition for encouraging cashew plantings by ryots in the East and West Coast districts of the State has been formulated and it is under the consideration of the Government.

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(v) Cashewnut is a wasteland crop. The Public Works Department and Forest Department have been instructed to promote cashew cultivation in all lands belonging to these departments which are suitable for this purpose. The Forest Department have separately under consideration a Ten-Year Scheme to extend cashew cultivation in twenty ranges in the Tirunelveli, Madurai, East Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Vellore East, Vellore West, Salem North and Salem districts. By end of the ten year period, it is anticipated that 34,000 acres of additional lands will be brought under cashew cultivation. The final scheme is awaited from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

2. Under the present marketing system of raw nuts, the producers do not get their full share of the price paid by the factory owners. The Spices Enquiry Committee appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has, therefore, recommended that the buyers in the primary and assembling markets should be licensed by the State Government and the issue of such licences should be subject to the condition that the licensee should buy only ripe and mature nuts and use standard weights in the transactions. The Government are considering whether such a licensing system could be introduced in this State. The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to submit specific proposals and they are awaited.

3. The bulk of the cashew kernels processed in India are exported to foreign countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Canada. But the publicity in these countries regarding cashew kernels is inadequate. In order to step up the demand for Indian cashew-nuts in these countries, the Government of India have set up an Export Promotion Council for pepper and cashewnut with its headquarters at Cochin.

4. Cashewnut kernel is a good alternative dry fruit which compares favourably with almonds, walnuts and pistachio, etc., and it is becoming popular in Upper Indian Markets. The Spices Enquiry Committee has, therefore, recommended that propaganda may be done to increase the internal demand of the kernels. This suggestion is being examined in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries and Commerce.

5. It is hoped that, with the institution of the licensed purchasing and stepping up of the external and internal demand for the cashewnut kernel, the cultivators will be able to get better prices for their produce.